

The China Mail.

Established February, 1845.

VOL XXXVII No. 5613.

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HONGKONG, MONDAY, JULY 11, 1881.

日六月十一年已辛

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

Notices of Firms.

LONDON—F. ALGAR, 11 & 12, *Clement's Lane*, *Lombard Street*, E. C. *GEORGE STREET & CO.*, 30, *Cornhill*. *GORDON & GOTCH*, *Ludgate Circus*, E.C. *BATES*, *HENDY & CO.*, 37, *Watbrook*, E.C. *SMITH, DEAGON & CO.*, 150 & 154, *Leadenhall Street*.

PARIS AND EUROPE—*LEON DE ROSY*, 19, *Rue Monsieur*, *Paris*.

NEW YORK—*ANDREW WIND*, 133, *Nassau Street*.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND—*GORDON & GOTCH*, *Melbourne and Sydney*.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally—*BEAN & BLACK*, *San Francisco*.

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.—*SAYLOR & CO.*, *Square, Singapore*. *C. HENKENS & CO.*, *Manila*.

CHINA—*MILES*, *MESSRS A. D. DE MELLO & CO.*, *Singapore*. *GARNET & CO.*, *ANSON, WILSON, MINTON & CO.*, *Flockton, Hinde & CO.*, *Singapore*. *LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.*, *and KELLY & WALSH*, *Yokohama, Lase, Oran*. *WORLD & CO.*.

Banks.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£1,500,000

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DE-
POSITS

At 3 months' notice 3% per annum.

6 " " 4%

12 " " 5%

Current Accounts kept on Terms which

may be learnt on application.

GEORGE O. SCOTT,
Acting Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation,
Hongkong, September 4, 1879.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 Dollars.

RESERVE FUND.....1,800,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—A. McIVOR, Esq.

Deputy Chairman—H. L. DALHYNPLE, Esq.

E. B. BELLION, Esq.

H. F. B. JOHNSON, Esq.

H. C. FORBES, Esq.

F. D. SASSOON, Esq.

H. HOPKIN, Esq.

W. S. YOUNG, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.

MANAGER.

Shanghai, EWEN CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.—London and County
Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Account at the rate

of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily

balance.

For Fixed Deposits—

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

6 " " 4 per cent.

12 " " 5 per cent.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities,

and every description of Banking and

Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the

chief Commercial places in Europe, India,

Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,

Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,

No. 1, Queen's Road East.

Hongkong, June 14, 1881.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMpte DE PARIS.

(Incorporated 7th & 18th March, 1848.)

RECOGNISED by the INTERNATIONAL
CONVENTION of 30th April, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP.....£3,200,000.

RESERVE FUND.....£200,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, RUE BERGERE,

PARIS.

AGENCIES and BRANCHES at:

LONDON, BOURBON, SAN FRANCISCO,

MARSEILLE, BOMBAY, HONGKONG,

LYONS, CALCUTTA, HANKOW,

NANTES, SHANGHAI, FOOCHEW,

MELBOURNE, and SYDNEY.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

MESSES C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed

Deposits on Terms to be ascertained

on application; grants Drafts and Credits on

all parts of the World, and transact every

description of Banking Exchange Business.

E. SCHWEIBLIN,

Agent, Hongkong.

Hongkong, April 12, 1881.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY
(LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES GRANTED at current rates

on MARINE RISKS to all parts of

the World. In accordance with the

Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds

of the Profits are distributed annually to

Contributors, whether Shareholders or not,

in proportion to the net amount of Premium

contributed by each, the remaining third

being carried to Reserve Fund.

J. BRADLEE SMITH,

Secretary.

Hongkong, April 6, 1881.

Notices of Firms.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

DURING my Absence from Hongkong,
MR. ROBERT COOKE will act as
Secretary.

By Order of the Board,

D. GILLIES,
Secretary.

Hongkong, June 13, 1881.

For Sale.

EX STEAMSHIP "Mertonshire,"

A Great Assortment of LADIES' and
GENTLEMEN'S FRENCH BOOTS and
SHOES.

LADIES' Richly Embroidered WHITE
and BLACK SATIN GLOVES.

CHILDREN'S BOOTS and SHOES.

Men's WHITE CANVAS SHOES.

For Sale by

ECA DA SILVA & CO.

Hongkong, July 7, 1881.

jy14

FOR SALE.

VALVOLINE CYLINDER OIL

This Oil is a lubricant for the Valves

and Cylinders of Steam Engines, and

is free from the objections which exist

against the use of tallow or vegetable oils.

J. M. ARMSTRONG

Hongkong, June 27, 1881.

jy14

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING

COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRTIETH ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY
MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the OFFICES of the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING COMPANY, on NOVEMBER 26, 1881, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company

will be closed from the 15th to the 25th

of NOVEMBER.

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THE CHINA MAIL.

No. 5613. — July 11, 1881.

For Sale.

MacEwen, Frickel & Co.
HAVE RECEIVED FOR SALE,
Ex recently arrived Mail and
other Steamer.

**AMERICAN AND ENGLISH
GROCERIES.**
FRESH SUPPLIES RECEIVED BY EVERY
MAIL.

Eastern and California CHEESE.
Bacon, CODFISH.
Prime HAMS and BACON.
Russian CAVIARE.
Eagle Brand Condensed MILK.
PEACH, and APPLE BUTTER,
Pickled OX-TONGUES.
Family PIG-PORK in kegs and pieces.
Paragon MACKEREL in 5 lb cans.
Beau Ideal SALMON in 5 lb cans.
Cutting's Dessert FRUITS in 2 lb cans.
Assorted Canned VEGETABLES.
Potted SAUSAGE and Sausage
MEAT.

Stuffed PEPPERS.
Assorted PICKLES.
MINCEMEAT.

COMB HONEY in Original Frames.
Richardson & Hobbin's Celebrated Potted
MEATS.

Richardson & Hobbin's Curried OYSTERS.
Lunch TONGUE.

Assorted American SYRUPS, for Sum-
mer Drinks.

McCarthy's Super LEMONADE.

Clam CHOWDER.

Coddish BALLS.

Green TURTLE in 2½ lb cans.

**CALIFORNIA
RACKER**
COMPANY'S BISCUITS in 5 lb
tins, and loose.
Alphabetical BIS-
CUTS.

Fancy Sweet Mixed
BISCUITS.

Ginger CAKES.

Soda BISCUITS.

Oyster BISCUITS.

Cracked WHEAT.

OATMEAL.

HOMINY.

CORNMEAL.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.

RYE MEAL.

NEW BOOKS.
3,000 Numbers "FRANKLIN'S" and
"SEASIDE" LIBRARIES, including
McCarthy's "HISTORY OF OUR OWN'S"
other recent Publications,
from 15 cents to 25
cents each.

HERBERT SPENCER'S COMPLETE WORKS
ON SYNTHETIC PHILOSOPHY.
IRVING'S COMPLETE WORKS.

HAWTHORNE'S COMPLETE WORKS.

EMERSON'S COMPLETE WORKS.

PRESCOOT'S COMPLETE WORKS.

EDGAR POE'S COMPLETE WORKS.

WILLIAM'S "MIDDLE KINGDOM."

GRIFITH'S "MIKADO'S EMPIRE."

BANCROFT'S HISTORY OF THE UNITED
STATES.

HARPER'S HALF HOUR SERIES.

Medical WORKS.

School BOOKS.

WORKS OF REFERENCE.

ALBUMS of Music, with Words.

ALBUMS of Pianoforte Pictures.

Sheet MUSIC.

Photo. ALBUMS, Etc., Etc.

REVOLVING BOOK CASES.

STATIONERY.

For LADIES, and OFFICE use.

OFFICE REQUISITES of every description.

SPECIALLY SELECTED

CIGARS.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER AND
AERATED WATERS.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

and

JOHN MOIR & SON'S

FAIRHOUSE HOUSEHOLD STORES.

TEYSSERON'S DESSERT FRUITS.

SAVOURY PATE.

GAME PATE.

PORK PATE.

OX PALATES.

HUNG (Hambo) BEEF.

TRIPE.

FRUITS for Ices.

SHERBET.

COCONUTINA.

VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA.

EFPS COCOA.

ROBINSON'S GROATS.

GELATINE.

Russia OX-TONGUES.

French PLUMS.

PATE DE FOIE GRAS.

SARDINES.

Ham TONGUE and
Chicken SAUSAGE.

ASPARAGUS.

MACARONI.

VERMICELLI.

SAUSAGES.

MEATS.

SOUPS, &c., &c.

SHIPHANDLERY of every Description.

RIGGING and SAIL-MAKING promptly
executed.

Hongkong, June 20, 1881.

Mails.

NOTICE.
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOT'S POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
POON, DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT
SAUD, NAPLES, AND
MARSEILLE.

PONDICHERY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA
AND ALL INDIAN PORTS.

Hongkong, Sept. 25, 1880. 27a81

Insurances.

LE CERCLE—TRANSPORTS.
SOCIETE ANONYME D'ASSURANCES
MARITIMES, MARSEILLE.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...15,000,000 Francs.

CAPITAL PAID-UP...3,750,000

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents of the above Company, are
prepared to grant Policies on MARINE
RISKS to all parts of the World.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Hongkong, July 11, 1881. 1y12

STEAM TO BOMBAY VIA STRAITS.

The P. O. S. N. Co.'s
Steamship "China"

will leave for the above
place at 4 p.m. TO-MORROW, the 12th

Instant.

A. MCIVER,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, July 11, 1881. 1y12

FOR BRISBANE, SYDNEY AND
MELBOURNE.

(Taking through Cargos to QUEENSLAND
PORTS and NEW ZEALAND.)

WOO LIN YUEN, Esq., Agent.

Hongkong, July 1, 1881. 1y14

FOR BRISBANE, SYDNEY AND
MELBOURNE.

(Taking through Cargos to QUEENSLAND
PORTS and NEW ZEALAND.)

WOO LIN YUEN, Esq., Agent.

Hongkong, July 1, 1881. 1y12

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WOO LIN YUEN, Esq., Agent.

reputations, which he has gained a great reputation, amongst certain classes at Home for this gratuitous and unequalled labour. On the other hand, he now praises and magnifies the efforts of Sir John Smale in a similar direction; while it is well known that the whole efforts of the Government have been hitherto directed against the strained views expressed by the Chief Justice. It is to be hoped that the inconsistency of this action will be fully appreciated by the Aborigines Protection Society; and it seems to us, in view of the sensible attitude assumed by the Governor in regard to Domestic Servitude, to be matter for regret that the Secretary of State should have recognised, in any way, the fiction of "race distinction" dragged into the affairs of the Hong-kong City Hall. The tone of Governor Hennessy's despatch of the 5th April is not such as will tend to heal the breach which exists between the Governor and the community on this matter. It is to be feared that the present Head of the Executive is not rich in the possession of qualities that would fit him for such a task. We may, however, take the liberty of expressing grave doubts as to the accuracy of the Governor's allegations that the Executive Council and the Legislative Council agreed "unanimously" on this subject "with the exception of Mr Keswick." It is worthy of remark that Lord Kimberley—who, by the way, does not adopt the gubernatorial phrase of "race distinction"—refers pointedly to the different "ratepayers" and the distinctions made among them in the rules of admission. We do not suppose that the Secretary of State intended to institute here a distinction arrived at by means of the tax-receipts of those who pay rates, although his despatch implies the existence of a kind of householders' right to admission which would practically exclude many of the poorer classes of natives. His Lordship repeats his remark that he "should not object to admission alternately free and by payment," and it will now rest with the City Hall Committee to decide what is to be done under the circumstances. There cannot be two opinions on this point, *viz.*, that the alternate free-day idea, if carried out, will be far less convenient for the poorer Chinese and native visitors than the former rules about which so much has been said and written. Still, it would be subject for great regret were an institution like the Museum—which was formed almost entirely with the object of awakening the interest of the Chinese community in Western science—to be closed against the very people for whom it was established, because of a strained and unnecessary interference with its internal management. Without the concession of an alternate day wholly free to all comers, it would seem that the Secretary of State is unwilling to sanction the Government grant; and although the sum granted is not large, it would, we think, be inadvisable to refuse it at the present time. It is almost a certainty that Governor Hennessy's successor will be a man with whom no great difficulty need arise in connection with the City Hall Museum; and if the Committee will but look forward, they will find ample reason, we think, to comply with the suggestion of the Secretary of State. As no trouble had ever arisen, between the Government and the gentlemen who gratuitously manage the City Hall affairs, until the advent of Sir John Hennessy, and until after the Indignation Meeting had been held under the shadow of that handsome building, there is every reason to suppose that the utmost cordiality will exist in the time to come between the Committee and any future Governor of this Colony. It is altogether unnecessary for us to point out that the reign of the present Head of the Executive is exceptional in its character, and that it will be looked back upon and remembered by those who have been called upon to experience its numerous disadvantages with something of the feeling produced by the recollection of a disagreeable nightmare. Therefore we suggest to the Committee of the City Hall that any modification of the admirable and convenient rules which exist as to admission should be made, in spite of any feeling as to the unfairness and meanness which have brought about the necessity. The Hennessy administration will not last for ever; and as the intimate relations which have existed and (with this trifling interruption) will continue to exist between the Government and a municipal institution like the City Hall Museum, are still destined to accomplish much good in the cause of the public, we say by all means make the concession, take the grant, and continue to cultivate the best feelings possible with the authorities. If the new modification in the rules prove to be so inconvenient to the Chinese that another change should be considered advisable to revert, for instance, to the old rules—then some further action may be taken in the matter.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The next AMERICAN MAIL may be expected to arrive here by the O. & O. steamer *Beagle* on the 12th inst. Her San Francisco dates are to the 11th June.

The next FRENCH MAIL may be expected to arrive here, per the M. M. steamer *Diamant*, on Friday, the 15th inst.

Her London dates are 10th June.

The *Fokken* came out from the Cosmopolitan Dock yesterday.

The Carandini Opera Company will again pay Hong-kong a visit, when they will give one or two entertainments before they depart for India.

On Saturday evening a performance for the benefit of Miss Mattie Taylor was given at the Garrison Theatre. There was a good attendance, and the entertainment was very successful. It was patronised by a number of the officers of the Garrison.

An official notice appears in the *Gazette* of Saturday that, on the recommendation of the Secretary of State, the Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Mr. William

Henry Marsh to be a companion of the most distinguished order of Saint Michael and St. George.

WEATHER.—permitting, the Band of the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers will play in the Gardens to-morrow, Tuesday, 12th instant, at 9.30 p.m. The following will be the programme:—

March, "Brennans," H. BEECHER,
Overture, "Fra Diavolo," A. AUBREY,
Air, "The last Chord," S. S. SULLIVAN,
Valse, "Kate Kearney," C. COOKE,
Selection, "Carmen," J. BIZZEL,
Valse, "Messenger of love," C. COOKE.

In the present improved state of the temperature, it may be worth recording the fact that the thermometer stood unusually high on two or three days of the week ending July 1st. At the Harbour Office on the 26th, 27th and 28th inst. the heat recorded was 91, 92 and 90 respectively, while on 1st July it had reached to 93. This maximum was reached even at Cape d'Agulha (170 feet high) at noon of the 1st. At the Peak (1823 feet high) the maximum on that day was 80, and the minimum 74.

In the *Gazette* are published the usual Stamp Revenue returns up to 30th June last. As the corresponding returns for last year showed a total of \$61,938.71, and those for the first half-year of 1881 show a total of \$77,552.18, the increase this year so far is \$15,613.47. The principal items which make up this increase are—Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes, \$2715.30; Transfer of Shares in any Public Company, \$2720; Conveyances or Assignments, \$5145.25; Adhesive 3-cent Stamps, \$143.50; all of which figures show the excess over last year of revenue under the several headings. A slight decrease is shown in Bank Notes and Leases.

Born on Saturday and yesterday the weather was extremely threatening in appearance. The barometer was steady, but the wind came in frequent and violent gusts. One or two slight accidents occurred in the harbour. On Saturday, the *Ping On* while in tow of the *Pame*, going to the Kowloon Dock, when near the steamer *Brisbane*, was swept back by the force of the wind and tide, and struck the *Brisbane* on the bow.

The damage to either vessel was, however, slight, though one of the *Ping On*'s boats was smashed. After some difficulty the *Pame* managed to tow the *Ping On* to a buoy near the *Brisbane*, where she succeeded in making fast. Another accident to a vessel occurred yesterday (Sunday). The river steamer *Powu*, now in Kowloon Dock Bay, dragged her mooring buoy some distance during one of the squalls. They cast off from this, and let go their anchors, which brought her up just as she touched ground. The vessel was got out of her rather dangerous position by the steamer *Kiukhang* without sustaining any appreciable damage. The tug *Fane* was called into service, but could not have succeeded in towing the big ship, while she also got near the shore to be comfortable. The squalls in the Bay were very strong.

The *Japan Gazette*, in replying to the *Japan Mail*, in an article of more than three columns, on the subject of the Mita Bishi Company monopoly, holds that the semi-official Steam Company stills all legitimate commerce.

THE *Japan Gazette*, writing on the subject of Japanese yen, has the following:—

When the two banks adopted the advised measures of accepting the silver yen at par with the Mexican dollar, they seem to have entirely ignored the facts that remittance is the necessary termination of importation, that Japanese silver was at a discount abroad, and that, so far as Hong-kong was concerned, the legal tender of the yen there was an impossibility, inasmuch as the British government have no power, or rather would not venture to act in a manner so unconstitutional, to legalise the tender of a foreign coin in any portion of the British dominions. The only hope was that the merchants of Hong-kong would agree among themselves to accept the yen and legalise it by a doubtful sort of local ordinance. There was, however, the insuperable objection that no ordinance could affect Chinese outside of the colony, and if the dealers in silver, kept up their preference for the Mexican dollar, the yen must perforce circulate only in Hong-kong. These matters were undoubtedly contemplated by the Chamber of Commerce. One member of that body had stated that the Japanese government were most uneasy about the depreciation of paper currency, and are only too eager to apply for remedial measures, the results of silver yen actually being useless in their view from the fact of its not being legalised. Recommended the acceptance of the yen. Mr. Watson added the essential proviso that the foreign community could not wisely commit themselves to the silver yen unless they were made current in Hong-kong.

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THE next AMERICAN MAIL may be of interest when the same question is under discussion here:—

The Right Honourable the Earl of Kimberley to Governor Sir John Pope Hennessy, K.C.M.G., dated 3rd June, 1881.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 32, of the 9th of April, reporting that you have granted four months' vacation leave and two months' leave on half salary to the Chief Justice, Sir John Smale, in accordance with the Colonial Regulation 135, it being His Honour's intention to apply for pension on retiring after twenty years' service; and I enclose the usual certificate for Your Lordship's confirmation.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to report, with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, I have granted four months' vacation leave and two months' leave on half salary to the Chief Justice, Sir John Smale, in accordance with the Colonial Regulation 135, it being His Honour's intention to apply for pension on retiring after twenty years' service; and I enclose the usual certificate for Your Lordship's confirmation.

THE *Japan Gazette*, in replying to the *Japan Mail*, in an article of more than three columns, on the subject of the Mita Bishi Company monopoly, holds that the semi-official Steam Company stills all legitimate commerce.

THE *Japan Gazette*, writing on the subject of Japanese yen, has the following:—

When the two banks adopted the advised measures of accepting the silver yen at par with the Mexican dollar, they seem to have entirely ignored the facts that remittance is the necessary termination of importation, that Japanese silver was at a discount abroad, and that, so far as Hong-kong was concerned, the legal tender of the yen there was an impossibility, inasmuch as the British government have no power, or rather would not venture to act in a manner so unconstitutional, to legalise the tender of a foreign coin in any portion of the British dominions. The only hope was that the merchants of Hong-kong would agree among themselves to accept the yen and legalise it by a doubtful sort of local ordinance. There was, however, the insuperable objection that no ordinance could affect Chinese outside of the colony, and if the dealers in silver, kept up their preference for the Mexican dollar, the yen must perforce circulate only in Hong-kong. These matters were undoubtedly contemplated by the Chamber of Commerce. One member of that body had stated that the Japanese government were most uneasy about the depreciation of paper currency, and are only too eager to apply for remedial measures, the results of silver yen actually being useless in their view from the fact of its not being legalised. Recommended the acceptance of the yen. Mr. Watson added the essential proviso that the foreign community could not wisely commit themselves to the silver yen unless they were made current in Hong-kong.

THE next AMERICAN MAIL may be of interest when the same question is under discussion here:—

The Right Honourable the Earl of Kimberley to Governor Sir John Pope Hennessy, K.C.M.G., dated 3rd June, 1881.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 32, of the 9th of April, reporting that you have granted four months' vacation leave and two months' leave on half salary to the Chief Justice, Sir John Smale, who was proceeding to England with a view of retiring from the public service, and enclosing reports of the address presented to Sir John Smale by the Colonial Bar and the Community of Hong-kong on his departure.

In acknowledging the receipt of your despatch, and in conveying to you my approval of the leave of absence which you have granted to Sir John Smale (which will exhaust either to carlessness in the use of the oil or to its employment by incendiaries as a combustible). The proposed measure consists; we understand, of fifteen clauses, the gist of which is as follows.

Kerosene oil is to be divided into two classes, at a temperature below that point; the former being used for lighting, and the latter for experimental purposes. Every purchaser of the oil will be obliged to give the seller a certificate specifying the purpose to which it is to be applied, and dealers in Kerosene will be divided into four classes, producers, refiners, wholesalers and retailers.

Producers, refiners and godowns for storage must not be established within 200 yards (3,000 yards) of any populous portion of a town or port; purchases of oil will only be permitted during the day; and violations of the regu-

lations will be punished by fines varying from 2 to 200 yen. A Committee of three has, however, been appointed to prepare the draft of an amended Bill, which will be laid before the Senate in a few days, when we hope to furnish a more extended notice, as this measure is obviously one which to have any useful effect must extend to foreign as well as native dealers.

A WASHINGTON letter to the *Alta*, dated 31st May, has the following regarding the P. M. S. S. Co.:—

The case of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company vs. The United States, in which the Company sought judgment for the Company for forty thousand dollars, and both parties appealed, and the Supreme Court having sent back the case with the mandate, the Court of Claims to-day gave judgment for the Company for \$231,117. The suit was for money due on account of carrying the mails.

CITY HALL MUSEUM.

The following despatches are published in Saturday's *Gazette*:—

RACE DISTINCTION IN CITY HALL MUSEUM RULES.

Governor Sir John Pope Hennessy, K.C.M.G., to the Right Honourable the Earl of Kimberley.

Government House, Hong-kong, 5th April, 1881.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to enclose a letter from Mr. Keswick, dated the 31st ultimo, but have not received by me till some days later, stating why the present Committee of the City Hall decline to accede to the wish of Her Majesty's Government that the race distinction, begun in 1875, should be abolished in the rules of admission to the Museum of the City Hall, on which so much money has been laid out since 1869.

Mr. Keswick states that he has already communicated a copy of this letter to your Lordship direct.

I also enclose a copy of the Acting Colonial Secretary's letter of the 5th of February 1881, transmitting Your Lordship's decision, and stating that if the City Hall Committee eliminate the race distinction, I should be greatly pleased.

Mr. Keswick states that he has already communicated a copy of this letter to your Lordship direct.

Two CHINAMEN were charged at the instance of Inspector Thomson with having stolen some money.

Inspector Thomson said that he went with an informer to the house No. 7 New East Street. By witness's direction he had given the two defendants orders to pull down the lattice and so prevent the gamblers escaping. When the other gamblers were making their escape he saw the two defendants stand behind the gambling table. After the two defendants had been arrested he saw the two defendants taking up the money which had been left by the gamblers when they endeavoured to make their escape. First defendant admitted having taken the money but said he was going to restore it. The dollars found on the defendants had the gambling house chop.

The defendants were fined \$10 each, in default two months' imprisonment with hard labour, for unlawful possession.

BURGLARY.

Mr. Aking was charged, at the instance of Chan Akin and Ng Ako, with having stolen some money.

Inspector Thomson said that he went with an informer to the house No. 7 New East Street. By witness's direction he had given the two defendants orders to pull down the lattice and so prevent the gamblers escaping. When the other gamblers were making their escape he saw the two defendants stand behind the gambling table. After the two defendants had been arrested he saw the two defendants taking up the money which had been left by the gamblers when they endeavoured to make their escape. First defendant admitted having taken the money but said he was going to restore it. The dollars found on the defendants had the gambling house chop.

The defendants were fined \$10 each, in default two months' imprisonment with hard labour, for unlawful possession.

GAMBLING.

Two CHINAMEN were charged at the instance of Inspector Lindsay, with gambling on the street.

They denied the charge and said they had never gone into a shop to purchase bet nuts.

Expose for four hours in the stocks at Granary's Bazaar, the scene of the offence.

ROGUE AND VAGABOND.

Scared about having "pawpaw" *akarabu*, *ineapple*, and *apple* and with being a rogue and vagabond.

Defendant would thank the Magistrate to give him a chance this time, and admitted having been in gaol before—three times in 1880, and no less than six times this year.

He was sentenced to imprisonment for three months with hard labour as a rogue and vagabond.

WONG KIT was charged with the theft of four oil lamps belonging to a lamp cooler. He admitted the charge, and was considered enough to say that he wanted to go to gaol, which wish was granted to the extent he was allowed to bring rebuffing evidence.

The Judge said he did not like to leave such cases as this, because the witness could go and talk and the magistrate over amongst themselves.

The Judge asked Mr. Mossop what his case was.

Mr. Mossop stated the case shortly to his Lordship, and said that he was going to prove that the master of the junk under his service had not been in Macao for the last two years, in which place plaintiff said he had received a part payment of the money.

The Judge said he should like to see something about the junk under arrest. The men in charge had been thrown idle, and of course if she were not the junk was very hard.

The case was ultimately adjourned until July.

Mr. Mossop appeared for the defendant and Mr. Wotton for the plaintiff.

Police Intelligence.

(Before the Hon. M. S. Tommochy, Acting Police Magistrate.)

Monday, July 11.

DEBTORS.

William Thomson, of the American ship *Norway*, admitted having been drunk and incapable on the street. He offered to pay 10 cents as chair hire, and on this condition was discharged.

DISORDINARY CONDUCT.

Matthew Farr, an Englishman, was charged with being drunk and damaging a chair belonging to the complainant, Lo Achi.

Complainant said yesterday evening about six o'clock defendant engaged his chair at the foot of Praya Street. He said he wanted to go to a boat, changed his mind, and then did not want to go. The defendant was very drunk and very violent, and broke his chair. A constable arrested him.

Prisoner was fined half-a-dollar, and ordered to pay the complainant 20 cents for chair hire, and 50 cents compensation.

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THE CHINA MAIL.

[No. 5613. JULY 11, 1881.]

Intimations.

Visitors' Column.

THE CHINA REVIEW.

THE widely-expressed regret at the disappearance of *Notes & Queries on China and Japan*, has induced the publishers of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly modified in certain details.

THE CHINA REVIEW, or *Notes and Queries on the Far East*, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 60 octavo pages, occasionally illustrated with lithographs, photographs, maps, &c., should the papers published demand, and the circulation justify, such extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at 50/- per annum, payable by non-resident in Hongkong half-yearly in advance.

The publication includes papers original and selected upon the Arts and Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Religion, &c., &c., of China, Japan, Korea, Thailand, the Eastern Archipelago, and the Far East generally.

A more detailed list of subjects invited is soon to be published with each number. Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese, &c., are welcome. Encouragement is given to present a resume of each number of the contents of the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters. Great attention is also paid to the Review department.

Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes" (head references being given, when furnished, to previous Notes or Queries, as are also those queries which, through asking for information, furnish us with useful details concerning the matter in hand). It is desirable to make the Queries as brief and as much to the point as possible.

The *China Review* for July and August, 1875, is at hand. It says that forty-two essays were sent in to compete for the prize paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of society. The learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising Review. It is a six-page, bi-monthly, repository of what educators are ascertaining about China. A lecture on Chinese Poetry in this volume is alone worth the price of the Review. Add to a *China Review*, Hongkong—Northern Christian Advocate (U.S.).

Lyndhurst Oriental Record contains the following notice of the *China Review*— "This is the first number of a publication, the first number of which has lately reached us from Hongkong, where it has been set out as in effect a continuation of *Notes and Queries on China and Japan*, the extinction of which useful serial a year or two ago has been much regretted in Europe as well as in China. The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is destined to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the *Calcutta Review*. The great degree of attention which has been bestowed by late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social development, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publication as is now provided extremely desirable; and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs' corps, and the literary body, among whom a large number of Chinese scholars are to be found, representing in their native papers—highly creditable to their respective authors. In a paper on Dr. Legge's *Shu King*, by the Rev. E. J. Etch, to which the place of honour is deservedly given, an excellent summary is presented of the chronological problems and arguments involved in connection with this important work. Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese poet-stataeman of the eleventh century, Su Tung-po, by Mr. E. C. Bowra, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Beside notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the Review, if carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice that "Notes" and "Queries" are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the *China Review* may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance. The publication is intended to appear every two months, and will form a substantial octavo magazine.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

This paper is now issued every day. The subscription is fixed at Four Dollars per annum, delivered in Hongkong, or Seven Dollars Fifty Cents including postage to Coast ports.

It is the first Chinese Newspaper issued under purely native direction. The chief support of the paper is of course derived from the native community, amongst whom also are to be found the guarantee and securities necessary to place it on a business-walled footing.

The projectors, having their experience upon the most reliable information from the various Ports in China and Japan, from Australia, Canada, Singapore, Penang, Siam, and other frequented parts of the Orient, consider themselves entitled in guaranteeing an ultimate circulation of 3,000 and 4,000 copies. The advantages offered to advertisers are therefore unusually great, and the foreign community generally will find it to their interest to avail themselves of them.

The field open to a paper of this description—conducted by native efforts, but progressive and anti-obstructive in tone—in almost limitless. It on the one hand commands Chinese belief and interest, while on the other it deserves every aid that can be given to it by foreigners. Like English journals it contains Editorials, with Local, Shipping, and Commercial News and Advertisements.

Subscription orders for either of the above may be sent to

GEO. MURRAY BAIN,
China Mail Office.

FREDERIC ALGAR,
COLONIAL NEWSPAPER & COMMIS-
SION AGENT,
11, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street,
LONDON.

THE Colonial Press supplied with News-papers, Books, Types, Ink, Presses, Papers, Correspondents, Letters; and any European Goods on London terms.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

Colonial Newspapers received at the office are regularly filed for the inspection of Advertisers and the Public.

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised December 1st, 1880.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books, and Patents, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers of postmaster may be sent at Book Rate. Two newspapers may not be folded together and may not meet anything else to be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed in the whole or paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspaper or Books.

Commercial Papers signify such papers as though written by hand, not bear the character of an act or personal correspondence, such as invoices, deeds, copied, &c., &c. The charge on them is the same as for books, but, whatever the weight of a packet containing any partially written paper, it will not be charged less than 5 cents.

The sender of any Registered Article may accompany it with a Return Receipt on paying an extra fee of 5 cents.

The limit of weight for Books and Commercial Papers to Foreign Post-Offices is 4 lbs. Patterns for such offices are limited to 8 ounces, and must not exceed these dimensions: 8 inches by 4 inches by 2 inches.

N.R. means No Registration.

Country of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, most foreign possessions in Asia, Japan, W. Africa, Egypt, Mauritius, all America, Mexico, Salvador, Brazil, Peru, Chili, Venezuela, The Argentine Republic, Jamaica, Trinidad, Guiana, Honduras, Bermuda, Labuan, with all Danish, French, Netherlands, Portuguese and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are the Australasian Group and S. Africa.

Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route—
Letters, 10 cents per 1/2 oz.
Post Cards, 3 cents each.
Registration, 10 cents.
Newspapers, 2 cents each.

Books, Patterns and Com. Papers, 2 cents per 2 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

Hawaiian Kingdom—
Letters, 10 cents.
Registration, None.
Newspapers, 2* cents.

Books & Patterns, 5* cents.

West Indies (Non Union); Bolivia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, New Granada, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay.

Letters, 30 cents.
Registration, None.
Newspapers, 5 cents.

Books & Patterns, 2 cents.

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, and Fiji; via *Torres Straits*, Letters, 10 cents.
Registration, 20 cents; Books and Patterns, 2; *Via Galle*, Letters, 25 cents.
Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 2.

Natal, the Cape, St. Helena, and Ascension, via *Alden*, Letters, 25; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 5.

A small extra charge is made on delivery.

There is Registration to British W. India.

Registration via San Francisco, 10 cents.

* Cannot be sent via San Francisco.

Postage to CHINA.

Legislative TARIFF OF POSTAGE FOR CHINA, CHAIR BEARERS, AND HATS, IN THE COLONY OF HONGKONG.

Chair and Ordinary Parcels by Rail.

Half hour, 10 cents; 1 hour, 20 cents.

Three hours, 30 cents; six hours, 70 cents.

Day (from 6 to 6), One Dollar.

To VICTORIA PEAK.

Single Trip.

Four Cooles, 31 cents.

Three Cooles, 30 cents.

Two Cooles, 20 cents.

Return (direct or by Pek-fau-hum).

Four Cooles, 51 cents.

Three Cooles, 50 cents.

Two Cooles, 40 cents.

Return (direct or by Pek-fau-hum).

Four Cooles, 30 cents.

Three Cooles, 29 cents.

Two Cooles, 20 cents.

To VICTORIA GAP (TO LEVEL OF UMBRELLA SEAT).

Single Trip.

Four Cooles, 30 cents.

Three Cooles, 29 cents.

Two Cooles, 20 cents.

Return (direct or by Pek-fau-hum).

Four Cooles, 30 cents.

Three Cooles, 29 cents.

Two Cooles, 20 cents.

Boat and Coolie hire.

Boats.

1st Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900 piculs per Day, 40 cents.

1st Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900 piculs per Load, 20 cents.

2nd Class Cargo Boat of 600 piculs per Day, 25 cents.

2nd Class Cargo Boat of 600 piculs per Load, 17.5 cents.

3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kuu Boat of 300 piculs per Day, 15 cents.

4th Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kuu Boat of 300 piculs, Half Day, 10 cents.

5th Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kuu Boat of 300 piculs, Half Day, 10 cents.

6th Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kuu Boat of 300 piculs, Half Day, 10 cents.

7th Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kuu Boat of 300 piculs, Half Day, 10 cents.

8th Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kuu Boat of 300 piculs, Half Day, 10 cents.

9th Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kuu Boat of 300 piculs, Half Day, 10 cents.

10th Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kuu Boat of 300 piculs, Half Day, 10 cents.

11th Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kuu Boat of 300 piculs, Half Day, 10 cents.

12th Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kuu Boat of 300 piculs, Half Day, 10 cents.

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17th Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kuu Boat of 300 piculs, Half Day, 10 cents.

18th Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kuu Boat of 300 piculs, Half Day, 10 cents.

19th Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kuu Boat of 300 piculs, Half Day, 10 cents.

20th Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kuu Boat of 300 piculs, Half Day, 10 cents.

21st Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kuu Boat of 300 piculs, Half Day, 10 cents.

22nd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kuu Boat of 300 piculs, Half Day, 10 cents.

23rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kuu Boat of 300 piculs, Half Day, 10 cents.

24th Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kuu Boat of 300 piculs, Half Day, 10 cents.

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28th Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kuu Boat of 300 piculs, Half Day, 10 cents.

29th Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kuu Boat of 300 piculs, Half Day, 10 cents.

30th Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kuu Boat of 300 piculs, Half Day, 10 cents.

31st Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kuu Boat of 300 piculs, Half Day, 10 cents.

32nd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kuu Boat of 300 piculs, Half Day, 10 cents.

33rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kuu Boat of 300 piculs, Half Day, 10 cents.

34th Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kuu Boat of 300 piculs, Half Day, 10 cents.

35th Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kuu Boat of 300 piculs, Half Day, 10 cents.

36th Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kuu Boat of 300 piculs, Half Day, 10 cents.

37th Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kuu Boat of 300 piculs, Half Day, 10 cents.

38th Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kuu Boat of 300 piculs, Half Day, 10 cents.

39th Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kuu Boat of 300 piculs, Half Day, 10 cents.

40th Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kuu Boat of 300 piculs, Half Day, 10 cents.

41st Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kuu Boat of 300 piculs, Half Day, 10 cents.